

## FILIPINO EDUCATION

Should English be Made the Exclusive Language.

### OF EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Controversy Over Course to Pursue in Schools.

Washington, Dec. 25.—The difference of judgment between President Schurman and one of the superintendents of the schools in the Philippines on the question whether English ought to be made the exclusive language of the educational system of the islands under our rule, seems to have been settled. It will be to make English the exclusive language of the educational system of the islands under our rule, and to make Spanish the language of the schools of one tribe to learn the dialect of several other tribes.

A good deal of the controversy arose over this subject, it is as if it involved the ultimate question of whether, or of permanently widening the gap between the members of the several tribes through the disposal made of the language problem. It is this, it is said, that the writer of an Indian school in New Mexico some years ago. He was opposed with the extraordinary persistence of the pupils in the institution who seemed to be able to understand and speak English, but not with a vocabulary, perhaps, not one sufficient to meet their needs in associating with the white people who were to be their neighbors and fellow-citizens in later life. On inquiring into the reason for this phenomenon he discovered that it had been the policy of the superintendent of the school to gather into it young representatives from as many and as various tribes as possible. There were children of the Navajo and Ute and Apache and Mohave and Zuni and Mojave—all sorts and conditions, in short, who met on the common playground every day and were faced with the alternative of intercourse or non-intercourse. The young Navajo, for instance, could not be expected to master the Mojave tongue for the sake of being able to play with two or three Mojave children, while still remaining a stranger to all the rest; but all soon realized by an unconscious process of judgment that if they could speak a common language the whole school could join in sports. English was, of course, the only tongue which could be considered common to the entire mass of pupils, so they learned it almost without effort.

It might not be practical to apply this clever idea to the case of the young Filipinos, who cannot be corralled in the same way as young Indians, but the New Mexico school case suggests the general wisdom of letting the language question settle itself as far as it will without interference from any arbitrary authority. This was the policy promptly advised, after our acquisition of the Philippines and Porto Rico, by the commission headed by T. H. Harris, whose fame as an educator rests upon as much on his wisdom as on his erudition, and possibly more. Dr. Harris was able to cite, in illustration of a position, the experience of western cities who had to tackle the question of compelling the Germans to learn English. Wherever compulsion was used, the tendency of the Germans was to remain themselves, establish parallel schools and become colonies rather than part of the general body politic; but where patience and tactful methods were employed and the matter left as much as possible to the operation of the automatic processes of social intercourse, the Germans became, in the second generation at furthest, the most enthusiastic and patriotic of Americans.

And speaking of the education of the Filipinos, who shall say that they are not learning the lessons of good citizenship early in respect to claims against the government, collectible through legislative agencies? Two, of which the documents have lately come before congress, are typical of a multitude of others. One Juan Gatan of Calicut Nuevo, Isabela province, wants pay for a horse—a Spanish race horse, worth, which cost him fifty dollars in American silver pieces, together with a saddle, blanket and bridle worth in the aggregate \$120 or more. To substantiate the claim he produces affidavits, reports, letters, recommendations and endorsements, filling twelve pages of print, containing some fabulous symbols, false similes of the private brands on the animal, which must have equalled such readings from the type found in a newspaper. It is a wonder that the United States department of the interior, which is the proper authority, has not yet taken any action upon the matter, which was filed there, without so much as notifying its officers.

### COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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Successors to McCoy & Underwood and  
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Livestock Commission Merchants  
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Correspondence solicited. Market by Eagle and Drivers' News sent free. Make your consignments to us. Special inducements to feeders.

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Fifteen years' experience in the business enables us to secure best results for our customers. Market quotations furnished upon request. Money furnished to feeders.  
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Stock Yards, Wichita, Kan. Consignments and correspondence solicited. Market report furnished free on application. Proceeds remitted on day of sale. Money to loan on cattle. 'Phone 352.

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LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
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Market paper furnished free on application. Wire or phone for quotations. We attend personally to the unloading and care of stock consigned to us.

## Early Risers

The famous little pills.

of its improvement. "Said horse," says the applicant in his statement, "was used in the expedition to Palawan, commanded by Lieut. McKain, to whom I made the proper claim without any result, he stating that when they are for the service of the government it will pay for them, if they die or are lost." The soldier added insult to injury by coming back later and telling Gatan that the horse had been stolen, but giving him no particulars as to how he had been hunted for it. Lieut. McKain cannot remember the circumstances of the case, but casually assures the board of survey that he has no doubt the claim is just, though the expedition for which the horse was secured occurred in time of insurrection and in a region very unfriendly to the United States. How much more Juan Gatan can afford to spend in pressing his claim for \$200 does not appear from the papers, as he has now waited more than two years for his pay, and is still entangled in the coils of red tape, the outlook for his success is not encouraging.

Then there is the claim of Mrs. Florencia Victoria Moreno La Calle, a widow. She asserts that her house in Manila, which the American authorities took possession of under lease for headquarters building, was damaged, together with its furniture, to the extent of \$1,200 Mexican. Our officers left it "in a most deplorable and wrecked condition," its wear and tear at their hands having been "harsh, unusual and extra hazardous." According to her account some of the furniture is missing, other pieces have been broken off or have been smashed or chipped up so as to be unfit for use and so on. A board of survey looked the premises over and reported that the damage would not exceed, at a reasonable amount, \$367 American or \$734 Mexican. For instance, where the fair claimant had charged \$20 for "chandelier trimmings missing and damaged," they report: "Chandelier trimmings, etc., immaterial damage, \$200." Where she charged \$30 for "keys and locks gone," they report: "No keys turned over with the building, keys intact, damaged \$30." Where she charged \$20 for injury to plastering on walls and floor upstairs, they report: "Due to leaky roof, \$200." Her charge of \$10 for injury to walls by electric wiring, they cut down to \$100. And so through the catalogue.

It is obvious that Mrs. Florencia Victoria Moreno La Calle has had shrewd legal advice from Senor Juan Gatan. He, poor fellow, asks for his Spanish horse only what he is prepared to prove he actually paid for it, and a fair enough value for the saddle and other appurtenances. But she demands nearly twice what the board of survey stood ready to award her. His claim is likely to be lost in the shuffle; hers is quite likely to bring a sum larger than the board proposed, and the marcia can go to her attorney. Anyone who says that our new-made Americans are not apt learners of our ways is sadly in error. The two types of claimants in this country who come to congress every day with the stories of their wrongs find perfect counterparts on the opposite side of the globe.

### CAN PIERCE LIVING HEARTS

Without Causing Death Is Claim of Chicago Doctor.

Chicago, Dec. 25.—Dr. W. Byron Conkley is ready to try his local heart treatment on a human patient if he can find one. Thus far Dr. Conkley has been compelled to confine his experiments to dogs and rabbits, and he holds a hollow golden needle seven or eight inches long, which he terms an "organizer," Dr. Conkley not only has been able to pierce the heart without causing death, but to inject into it various fluids. A physician who has been associated with him in the experiments explained the process as follows:

"The right auricle can be reached by introducing the organizer between either the third and fourth or the fourth and fifth ribs, the right side, close to the breast bone. The instrument is then directed downward until the heart is reached. The right ventricle is reached by an insertion between the second and fifth ribs on the left side, from which point, after the heart is reached, injections can be introduced anywhere within the right ventricular area."

"The left ventricular area is reached by going directly through the right ventricle and directing the needle to the left or by piercing the lung. To reach the left auricle the organizer is introduced at a point directly above and to the right of the left ventricular area anteriorly."

"In making injections into the heart it is necessary to have absolute control over the temperature, the pressure and the quantity of fluid to be injected. These important features are regulated by a large instrument, which is used in connection with the organizer."

"The organizer, being delicate, allows of considerable play, and under favorable conditions the heart may continue to do its work, although transfused. The important point of the needle touches the heart's beat increases, but as the point is thrust further into the substance of the organ the heart becomes rigid and the blood ceases to flow through the apex of the heart stops. Then as the instrument is withdrawn the heart makes a great effort to make up for lost time, and when the needle leaves it the heart number more than 20 to the minute. These conditions for about two minutes, when they gradually fall back to normal."

"An effort will be made to obtain a human subject for a demonstration before the International Medical congress at Madrid, Spain, next year."

### GIVEN UP FOR LOST.

Feared That Lumber Steamer Went Down in Storm.

Toledo, Ohio, Dec. 25.—The steamer A. L. Hopkins, lumber laden and bound for Toledo from Amherstburg, Ont., has been sighted up for lost by local vesselmen, as well as by the W. W. Smith company, for which she carried a large consignment of lumber. The Hopkins left Amherstburg on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock, and was expected to arrive here at three o'clock. Word from the Mercer River light house, twenty-two miles from here, in the direction of Amherstburg, today reports having seen the vessel Tuesday afternoon. The Hopkins was struggling against a terrible gale and was battling the sea. Finally, she turned back in the direction whence she had come and has not been heard of since at any port along Lake Erie.

### GREEN EYED MONSTER AGAIN

George Carter Killed His Wife and Then Shot Himself.

Engage One, Dec. 25.—George Carter shot and killed his wife and then himself this afternoon. The woman died instantly, but Carter lived for half an hour more. Jealousy was undoubtedly the cause, as the couple have been having frequent quarrels for several days. Carter, who is a separation yesterday, today Carter went back to his home and met his wife in the yard, where the tragedy occurred.

## IS CHAMPION OF AMERICA

Dan McLeod Won in the Wrestling Contest.

### DEFEATED TOM JENKINS

Who Finished Match in Spite of Bad Leg.

Worcester, Mass., Dec. 25.—Dan McLeod won the championship of America at catch-as-catch-can wrestling and the \$1,500 end of a \$2,000 purse in Mechanics' hall, in Chicago last night, by getting the better of Tom Jenkins.

Jenkins has a bad leg, caused by blood poisoning, and the pain caused by the points of a brass buckle entering the flesh of this leg made him quit in the third bout.

In order to protect the injured party, Jenkins had a leather band, with a steel strip down the side, fastened with brass buckles. Two of these were broken in the early part of the match and the brass points dug into his flesh until the pain was unbearable, and he was afraid of further blood poisoning.

He had wrestled twenty minutes in the third bout when he told McLeod the condition he was in and said he was willing to quit and call the match a draw or go on wrestling. McLeod insisted on continuing, but Jenkins' manager refused to let the big fellow go on and forfeited the bout. Jenkins won the first fall by a three-quarters Nelson in 15 minutes and McLeod got the second in 21 minutes in a croch and half Nelson hold. The match was fast from the start, McLeod being on the aggressive almost all the time.

### LAURA BIGGAR'S STORY

Pathetic Trend Seldom Heard in the Criminal Courts.

New York, Dec. 25.—Laura Biggar has been found not guilty of the charge of conspiracy with Dr. C. C. Hendrick and Samuel Stanton to defraud the estate of the late Henry M. Bennett, millionaire, by falsely setting up a claim of marriage and the birth of a posthumous child. The coming back into the life of the woman at this critical turn of James William McConnell, the actor, who was her first husband, to appear in her behalf, gave a color of pathos to the hearing seldom seen in criminal courts. The full story of this strange romance of the stage is told below:

You said goodbye to the parting words were spoken.

I leave you—perhaps 'tis better so. I gave you back each tender little token, And far across the seas, then, I may go, O, can it be from love you have released me.

And that my love has always been in vain? Ah, when your love has conquered pride and anger.

I know that you will call me back again. That was the song pretty little Laura Biggar sang in the Grand Opera house in New York, and it won the heart of James William McConnell, then a leading man.

They first met one Sunday afternoon for rehearsal in the drama, "Called Back," when the famous book of that name had been dramatized. The song "Call Me Back Again," was interpolated for effect. Laura Biggar, playing the leading juvenile role, sang the song with a very plaintive, sweet, refined and gentle voice.

"That song has been ringing in my ears way across the continent while I was coming here to testify in behalf of my former wife," said the actor. "I can hear it now, just as I heard it, night after night, in every town in America, from San Francisco to Maine, when little Laura came out on the stage and sang it."

At that time Laura Biggar was just 17 years old. Against her mother's wishes she had gone on the stage. She had a sweet voice, plenty of emotion, and was beautiful. Nothing was needed more in such roles as hers.

The song, "Call Me Back Again," became one of the most popular ballads that ever swept over the country, and Laura Biggar's rendition of it was enchanting.

McConnell surrendered completely, and made love to Laura Biggar. She, a child, and her mother would not consent to a marriage.

Next season both young people went with a stock company on the road. McConnell was still making love to the leading juvenile of the play, her mother was persistently refusing to let her daughter marry, the daughter herself was torn between love for the actor and devotion to her mother.

The mother was not with the company when Laura Biggar and McConnell were to be married. She had been called home. "You must marry me, you must," said McConnell in a whisper as he held the young girl in his arms on the stage one night, "you will marry me this very night, yes, tonight."

Laura Biggar telegraphed to her mother to ask permission, but received no answer. The next day no answer came. "Yes, I will marry you, William," said the mother, who did not answer, she said. They both waited eagerly. No telegram came and the actor ordered a wedding supper for that night after the show for the entire company. Impatiently he and Laura Biggar went through their roles. They went to an Episcopal minister, and making him from 25 cents, were married. Just before they were about to be made man and wife Laura Biggar wanted to look out.

"It's too late now," said McConnell. "I've ordered the supper. The others are laughing."

"Well, Mac," said Mrs. James McConnell, looking at her, "if she doesn't marry you, I will." This joke caused Laura to finally yield, and she was married to McConnell that same night—it was in 1888, by the Rev. Dr. Sabine of Winchester.

After the marriage they played the season out in the west and remained in San Francisco. While her husband was acting at the Alcazar theater in San Francisco, Brad dramatized "She," and with this company McConnell came eastward, being

compelled as actors often are, to leave his wife by the force of business circumstances. Laura Biggar had been with another of Brady's companies, and husband and wife were traveling in opposite directions across the country for several years afterwards. They were devoted to each other and kept up correspondence for a long time, but finally the interest in their work and the change of scene day in and day out, wore away the romance, and differences arose.

She sued for divorce on the ground of non-support, and obtained it. "It was never because I did not love her," said the actor, in explanation of this turning point in their romance. "She imagined that I did not care for her any longer. I don't know that there can be any explanation of these things. As an actor's life is here today and there tomorrow. He's always doing something he ought not to do and rarely doing anything that he ought to do."

"One night we were in a little town out in Wisconsin, about two weeks ago," said the actor. "I was sitting near the stove of a little hotel waiting for supper, when a telegram was handed to me. It nearly took my breath away when I saw that it was from Laura Biggar. I had been reading in a Chicago paper of the trouble which surrounded her, and I had sympathized with her from the bottom of my heart."

"I knew that old man Bennett had told me that he was married to her when I went to his house once to get my boy, Willis, from his mother. I knew that Laura could not be all that she was painted by the prosecution."

"When I received her telegram asking me if I would not come east to help her, I said, 'Yes, I'll go back to her right now, and I'll take the witness stand and swear that Bennett told me about his wedding; it may help her out. It may be the only means of shielding her name and bringing justice to her and to my boy, her child.' And here I am. Would you say that I have been 'called back'?"

### JOHN & CO. HAVE FAILED

Noted Firm Which Fought the Sugar Trust Goes Under.

New York, Dec. 25.—Major Gustave A. John, prominent in political circles in Brooklyn, and leader of the local trade element which has for years fought the sugar and glucose trusts, was compelled to announce yesterday the failure of his firm, G. A. John & Co., of No. 89 Wall street. For thirty years, Major John has been actively engaged in the rice, coffee, sugar and molasses trade in this city, and his firm was one of the largest wholesale dealers in these commodities in this country. The liabilities are estimated to be within \$150,000, and the assets made by representatives of the assets, but the assets will fully equal that amount.

Losses sustained by the firm last year, from which it was thought a recovery could be made, finally forced liquidation. It was a surprise to every one in lower Wall street. The failure, it was announced, does not affect the credit of the company, which is a Brooklyn firm, of which Major John was president up to a few days ago. So far as could be learned, local banks are the main creditors. During the last year the firm has been frequently forced to request extensions of time from the banks, and the recent prolonged stringency of the money market was the immediate cause of the collapse.

The losses of the firm were mainly the result of heavy importations of foreign granulated sugar during 1901 and the continuous decline in the price of coffee, on which the firm held bullish views.

In the statement issued by the firm yesterday Major John disclaimed responsibility for the losses which the firm sustained a year ago. It is plainly stated that these were incurred while he was away looking after the rice and molasses interests of the firm in Louisiana and Texas. "I was obliged to leave the management of the business to others," the statement reads, "and was not, therefore, sufficiently familiar with the details to know its exact situation."

The others, to whom he refers were his former partner, W. J. Griffiths, and his son, Frederick.

"In the latter part of 1901," it goes on to say, "my partnership with W. J. Griffiths expired. He demanded to be bought out or that we should make an assignment and put the firm in the hands of a receiver. I finally paid him a large sum of money for his interest in the business."

Laura came out on the stage and sang it. The firm had been so much interested in the rice and molasses trade, while I knew that the firm was embarrassed, I was not willing to make an assignment, as I felt confident it had more than sufficient to pay its debts, and that with a little time I could put it in a sound financial condition. During the present year I have done everything that was possible to do this. I put all my private means to the firm, and my son Frederick came to my assistance with additional capital. I found, however, that I had underestimated the liabilities of the firm and overestimated my ability to meet these obligations as they matured. This necessitated my obtaining from my creditors an extension of time, which, in turn, curtailed my credit, so that my available cash resources became insufficient for the conduct of the business on a paying basis."

Mr. Griffiths has an office at 111 Water street. Through his attorney, Adam Frank of No. 22 Nassau street, he has denounced the statement issued by John & Co., and declared that he had not paid any money by his old partner, but, on the contrary, had paid John & Co. a lump sum in cash, which released him from all interest in the firm. Attorney Frank also claims that the losses were sustained through speculation.

"The cause of the quarrel," said Mr. Frank yesterday, "between Major John and Mr. Griffiths was the demand that Frederick John, a son of the senior member, be admitted to the firm. Mr. Griffiths was opposed to this because he believed it would be onerous. At the time I was asked to purchase the firm, a demand for dissolution of the partnership was made. I believe, the affairs of the firm could be wound up with a surplus."

Gustave Schimmel, of the Germania Fire Insurance company of Brooklyn, is the assignee. His attorneys are Winsor & Chase, 101 Nassau street. The firm lately received newspaper publicity through acting as sales agents of a consignment of best sugar belonging to the American Best Sugar company, which began to wage war on the Havemeyer trust by selling best sugar in the New York market. It was regarded as significant yesterday that the firm had sugar houses which could act as an opponent of the big trust the one which did not understand to sell the best sugar was forced to the wall before the consignment was sold. T. E. Hodges, of Winsor & Chase, said last night that the failure could not be traced in any way to the sugar trust.

"I don't think," he said, "that it was anything to do with our embarrassment."

Marquette, Mich., Dec. 25.—A severe blizzard, which has been blowing for twenty-four hours, today rendered street car traffic temporarily impossible and made railroad transportation slow and uncertain.

## ENGINEER HAD NERVE

Facing Death He Doubtless Saved Many Lives.

### STOPPED RUNAWAY TRAIN

Would Crashed Into Express on Draw Bridge.

Lockport, N. Y., Dec. 25.—With a 70-foot fall and death staring them in the face, Engineer O'Laughlin and his fireman, of engine No. 1350, stuck to their posts this afternoon and doubtless saved many lives.

The engine and caboose, east-bound, were standing fifteen rods from the end of the bridge, which spans the gulf in which the Erie canal lies, seventy feet below. O'Laughlin was waiting for the lower signal ordering him to start for the bridge. The Buffalo passenger train, west-bound, was at the middle of the bridge when the signal came and O'Laughlin started.

Just as the engineer pulled the throttle he heard a whistle from down brakes in the rear. A Buffalo "pick-up" freight with thirty-five cars came thundering down from behind at forty miles an hour. Engineer Robert Burns applied the brakes but they failed to respond, and when he reversed the engine slid over the slippery rails straight for the caboose ahead. He and Fireman Craspey jumped.

The freight engine stuck her nose under the caboose, threw the tender of 150 into the ditch and the heavy train behind irresistibly shoved the wreck ahead toward the bridge on which was the passenger train with its human freight.

O'Laughlin called that if the freight train behind pushed him into the bridge, his crippled engine and wrecked caboose would be almost certain to smash the structure and let the passenger train down into the canal. He applied his brakes, reversed his locomotive and remained at his post, working like a hero to stop the train.

No. 1350 brought the mass of cars behind to a standstill, only by two engine lengths from the bridge, and without a scratch saved the passenger train. It is doubtful saved the passenger train. It is said Engineer Burns ran into the yards at too high speed considering the slippery track.

### BY WIRELESS FROM KING.

Victor Emmanuel Sends Marconigram to Marconi.

Gloucester, Dec. 25.—The following message by wireless telegraphy has been received from the King of Italy, by Marconi, in reply to the latter's trans-Atlantic Marconigram:

"I learn with the greatest pleasure the success you have achieved. They constitute a fresh triumph for you to the greater glory of Italy's science."

### IS A WHOLESOME GAME

President of Princeton University Speaks in Favor of Football.

Princeton, N. J., Dec. 25.—Dr. Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton university, who recently defended the game of football through the columns of the World, has written a letter to School Director Lucien R. Worden of this city, in which the president's views on the game are elaborated as follows:

"I believe that the game of football, when governed by the proper rules and played with true sportsmanlike spirit, is an attractive and wholesome game, provided the men and boys who train for it and play it are kept under a proper medical supervision to see that they do not overdo their strength or neglect the injuries incident to the fierce collisions of the play."

"It is a game for which very careful training is necessary to prevent the players from going into the harder sort of match games before they are properly hardened and seasoned for the work. There is no sport therefore, which needs more careful supervision and oversight."

"I think that just at the present time the game is clearly in the way to be discredited, because the rules have been slowly altered in the direction of making all the success of the game depend upon the mere weight and mass and strength. These changes have made the game very much less interesting to the spectators not only, but very much more dangerous to the players; and in proportion as sheer strength has been made the basis of the play, the players have been tempted to do very brutal things. Indeed, they have been instructed to do brutal things, so as to put their opponents out of the game. I look upon this merely as a phase, though a very demoralizing phase, in the development of the game."

"I believe that by the pressure of opinion and authority a change of rule and a change of spirit can be brought about, and I believe that this conservative method of amelioration will be very much better than any drastic legislation abolishing a sport which, with proper control, leads to very admirable results in the training of the men who engage in it."

### EXTENSION TO TRINIDAD

Texas & Pacific Will Build From Mineral Wells to Colorado.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 25.—The Times today says that the announcement comes from an apparently authoritative source that the branch of the Texas and Pacific railroad from Weatherford, Texas, to Mineral Wells, Texas, is to be extended to Trinidad, Colo., where connection will be made with the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, thus giving Denver another direct road into Texas and the south. It also says that the Denver and Rio Grande will expend something like \$200,000 improving its road between Denver and Weatherford in contemplation of increased traffic as a result of the new extension of the Texas Pacific. Further improvements are contemplated from Trinidad to Weatherford to Trinidad will be about 60 miles long, and will form a link which

## DID NOT KNOW SHE HAD KIDNEY TROUBLE

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

Gertrude Warner Scott Cured by the Great Kidney Remedy, Swamp-Root.



Vinton, Iowa, July 15th, 1901.

DR. KILMER & CO., Birmingham, N. Y.  
Gentlemen:—My trouble began with pain in my stomach and back, so severe that it seemed as if knives were cutting me. I was treated by two of the best physicians in the county, and consulted another. None of them suspected that the cause of my trouble was kidney disease. They all told me that I had cancer of the stomach, and would die. I grew so weak that I could not walk any more than a child a month old, and I only weighed ninety pounds. One day my brother saw in a paper your advertisement of Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy. He bought me a bottle at our drug store and I took it. My family could see a change in me, for the better, so they obtained more and I continued the use of Swamp-Root regularly. I was so weak and run down that I took considerable time to build me up again. I am now well, thanks to Swamp-Root, and weigh 146 pounds, and am keeping house for my husband and brother. Swamp-Root cured me after the doctors had failed to do me a particle of good.

(Gertrude Warner Scott.)

Women suffer untold misery because the nature of their disease is not correctly understood; in many cases when doctors, they are led to believe that womb trouble or female weakness of some sort is responsible for their ills, when in fact disordered kidneys are the chief cause of their distressing troubles.

The mild and extraordinary effect of the world-famous kidney and bladder remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. A trial will convince anyone—and you may have a sample bottle sent free, by mail.

### Sample Bottle of Swamp-Root Free By Mail

EDITORIAL NOTE—If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Birmingham, N. Y., who will gladly send you by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, and a book telling all about Swamp-Root and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Birmingham, N. Y., be sure to say that you read this generous offer in the Wichita Daily Eagle.

EDITORIAL NOTE—You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful remedy, Swamp-Root, sent absolutely free by mail, also a book telling all about Swamp-Root and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women who owe their good health, in fact their very lives, to the great curative properties of Swamp-Root. In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Birmingham, N. Y., be sure to say you read this generous offer in the Wichita Daily Eagle.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Birmingham, N. Y., on every bottle.

### EARTHQUAKES CONTINUE DAILY.

Particularly Violent Series of Shocks Occur at Night.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 25.—According to the latest advices from Andijan, Russian Central Asia, the shocks of earthquakes are daily and particularly violent series of shocks during the night of December 25 and the following morning set all the rolling stock in the railway in motion, resulting in a panic among the railroad men. Traffic is still suspended on the railroad and the station is closed. The military authorities are taking over the control of the line for some distance from Andijan. The damage resulting from the recent earthquake amounts to several millions of dollars.

**Cascarets**  
CANDY CATHARTIC  
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

**ANNUAL SALE**  
**10,000,000**  
**BOXES**  
**Greatest in the World**

A MILLION GOOD LIVERS, in a double sense, credit their good feeling to CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, and are telling other high liver about their delightful experience with CASCARETS. That's why the sale is nearly A MILLION BOXES A MONTH. The one who likes good eating and good drinking, and is liable to over-indulge a little, can always depend on CASCARETS to help digest his food, tone up his intestines, stimulate his liver, keep his bowels regular, his blood pure and active, and his whole body healthy, clean and wholesome. "In time of peace prepare for war," and have about the house a pleasant medicine for sour stomach, sick headache, furred tongue, lax liver, bad breath, bad taste, all results of over-indulgence. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic are what you want, a tablet at bed-time will fix you all right by morning. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. Genuine tablet stamped C.C.C. Sample and booklet free. Address Shipping Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.